AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION. THE Fifth Annual Fair of the Southern Cent, ral Agricultural Association, will beheld during the week embracing Wednesday, the 14th day of August next, which is the day of the fifth annual meeting at Atlanta Georgia. The Committee charged with the duty of prescribing such general rules as they may deem necessary to a proper management of the approaching Fair, have adopted the following General Regulations. SOUTHERN CENTRAL

Fair, have adopted the following
GENERAL REQUIATIONS.

Ist The Fair Grounds and Buildings will be opened for visitors on Monday morning, and continue open until Friday evening. It is therefore desirable that all persons having articles for exhibition, shall be on the ground as early as Friday or Saturday, the 9th and 10th August when a Committee will be there ready to receive them.

2d. The Association has an ample fund, and will, in all cases, become responsible for the safe-keeping of articles which may be placed in the hands of its cilicers and committees, (the owner taking a check for the same,) until the close of the Fair, which will be announced beforehand, in ample time to give them op, ortunty to recover their goods, and to prevent thereby the leaving of any goods or articles unprotected after the adjournment of the Association.

to prevent thereby the leaving of any goods or articles unprotected after the adjournment of the Association.

3d. Mark A. Cooper, Richard Peters, David W. Lewis, Wm. Ezzard, and James M. Calhoun, are appointed a committee whose duty it shall be to see that all articles entering the fair grounds for exhition, shall have first been entered in the Secretary's book or registry—then labelled with the owner's name and residence—and price, if for sale—giving to the owner a corresponding card—and then classified and arranged by departments, and in such order as to facilitate the labors of the several committees on premiums; and also to employ such police and doorkeepers and clerks, as shall be necessary for the protection of the grounds and buildings, and such clerks as they may need in the arrangement and labelling of articles.

4th. There will positively be required, in all cases, a minute and accurate written statement illustrating and explaining every article rent for exhibition—the statement to be delivered to the Secretary. For turbance, if a Machine, a statement of is powers and uses, cost, time of invention, and any other fact deemed valuable by the inventor or maker. If Horticultural or Agricultural Products, mode of preparation of land and soil, manure and time of planting, mode of cultivation. If an Animal, the pedigree or stock, age, mode of reising, &c. If Needle-work or Painting, or any work of Art, the length of time bestowed on it, or the amount of labor; the age, if by children or very old persons the value, uses, &c. Since this is the most reliable mode of collecting such information as may be worth publishing in the transactions of the Society, visitors, patrons and members, all will take notice, that a premium will not be awarded to any article, whatever its merit, unless accompanied by illustrative and explanatory statements, made out in legible hand, and in a style fit at once for the press.

5th. The delegations of the serveral county Socie-

in legible hand, and in a style fit at once for the press.

5th. The delegations of the serveral county Societies are requested and enjoined to make out, upon consulation, a report of the present condition of Agriculture in their several counties, of the improvements in farming, tillage, draining and manuring, which have been or are in progress of being adopted. The leading products of their countiess the modes of preparation, time of planting and modof cultivation. The means and measures of preserving and increasing the fertility of lands. Accurate Agricultural memoirs from the serveral county societies would make up an amount of valuable information to be sent out in the published transactions of the Society.

6th. It is desirable to make the Fair a Central Southern Agricultural and Manufacturers Exchange

6th. It is desirable to make the Fair a Central Southern Agricultural and Manufacturers Exchange W. request individuals who have a surplus of choice articles, or who make them for sale—such as choice seeds, machines, stock, &c—to carry them there for sale, and not alone for exhibition for

a premium.

7th. Premiums.—It is impossible to name in a no-tice like this all, the various articles to which pre-miums will be granted. However comprehensive we might make any enumerated list there would still be many articles of merit offered which would not be embraced in it, and yet richly deserving promiums, lest therefore the announcement of premiums for particular articles might be construed by someinto an exclusion of all articles unannounced, the Committee requests the people generally to observe, that it is intended to give the action of the Association the very widest scope, embracing every thing that is ingenious or useful in business or art. All then, with whatever they have for sale or exhibition, are invited to come. The only or exhibition, are invited to come. The only regulation further necessary on this point perhaps is, that, on all articles of the highest merit in the regulation further necessary on this point pernaps is, that, on all articles of the highest merit in the department of Stock, Mechanics, Agricultural Implements, and valuable improvements or inventions in any of the departments, a premium of a cup worth \$ 10 will be given; on the second best articles a cup worth \$ 5 will be given, on the third best \$ 2.50; on the fourth an honor. And on all articles of the highest merit in the remaining depart ments a cup worth \$ 5 will be given; on the second best \$ 2.50; on the third an honor; on the fourth, 2d hoaor. On miner and miscellaneous articles, premiums from one to three dollars—these, however, are general regulations, and in particular case or cases of peculiar merit the committees will be permitted, indeed are requested, to vary the rule.

8th. A hall will be prepared and assigned particularly to the Ladies for their garden products, fruits, flowers paintings, needle-work, &c. They are cordially invited to attend. Their assistance in many departments of the fair is absolutely necessary to a proper management.

cessary to a proper management.

9th. The facilities of getting to this central point induce us to invite, and to expect the presence and contributions of many of our fellow citizens of Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee and Florida. We hope they will unite with us in making this institution indeed, what it is in name, a Southern Central Agricultural Association.

10th. The President upon a consultation with

such members as he can cull to his aid, shall appoint committees and assign to them their respective departments, and to these committees so appointed the committee of reception shall furnish lists of the articles classed and arranged in their respective departments. In order to the perfection of this arrangement, the committee appointed to publish these regulations, will here repeat, and enjoin upon all to take notice that articles for exhibition may be received and arranged on Friday and Saturday the 9th and 10th of August, so that when the President shall appoint his committees on Monday morning, the committee of reception may have their lists of articles, and the several committees proceed at once to the examination of arti-Monday morning, the committee of reception may have their lists of articles, and the several committees proceed at once to the examination of articles, and thereby have ample time to make their reports to the annual meeting on Wednesday. Thursday will be devoted to sales—Friday to general re-delivery of articles. The exhibition continuing the whole time.

11th. Any alterations of, or additions to, the foregoing rules, will be published at Atlanta early Monday morning of the Fair week.

12th. The annual oration will be made on Wednesday, the day of the Anniversary meeting, immediately preceding the reports of committees, by Col. John Billups, of Athens, Georgia.

13th. The Committee have the prospect of making arrangements with the Macon, State and Georgia Railroads, to run accommodation cars early every morning and late in the afternoon, to Griffin, Marietta, Stone Mountain, and Decatur, to give visitors the opportunity of the accommodations of the good Hotels at those places while in attendance upon the Fair.

14th. The citizens of Atlanta have provided comfortable quarters for Committees and Officers, and others engaged in the laborious business of the fair.

15th. The Secretary is directed to publish these regulations in the CULTIVATOR, and to procure as far as practicable their publication in the weekly papers of this and the adjoining States.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements. DAVID W. LEWIS.

rta, 25th June, 1850. MATHEWES & ROPER, Rice, Bagging small country Produce, Vanderhorst's Wharf, Charleston, S. C

E SOUTHERN PR

DAILY.

Vol. 1.

Washington, Thursday, August 29, 1850.

MECHANICAL ARTS & SCIENCES D. APPLETON & CO., NEW YORK, AVE IN COURSE OF PUBLICATION, IN PARTS, PRICE

Designed for Practical Working-Men, and those intended for the Engineering Profession.

Edited by Oliven Bynne, formerly Professor of Mathematics, College of Civil Engineers, London; Author and Inventor of "The Calculus of Form," "The New and Improved System of Logarithms," "The Elements of Euclid by Colors," etc., e

Hasgow.)
4. Publication Industrielle. (Armengaud Aine

4. Publication Industrielle. (Armengaud Aine, Paris.)
5. Jamieson's Mechanics of Fluids.
6. Treatise on Mechanics. (Poisson.)
7. Aligemine Bauzeitung mit Abbildungen. (Forster, Wien.)
8. Organ fur die Fortschrifte des Eisenbahnwesens in technischer Beziehung. (Von Waldegg, Wiesbaden.)
6. Sherwin's Logarithims.
10. Byrne's Logarithms.

10. Byrne's Logarithms.
11. The Mechanical and Malitematical Works of

10. Byrne's Logarithms.
11. The Mechanical and Malifematical Works of Oliver Byrne.
12. Silliman's Journal.
13. Algemeine Maschinen-Encyclopedia. (Hulsse, Leipzig.
14. Cotton Manufacture of Great Britain and America contrasted.
15. Holtzapffels' Turning and Mechanical Manippulation.
16. The Steam Engine. (J. Bourne.)
17. Eisenbahn-Zeitung. (Stuttgart.)
18. Tregold on the Steam-Engine.
19. Pike's Mathematical and Optical Instruments.
20. Dictionnaire des Arts et Manufactures. (Laboulaye, Paris.
21. Sganzin's Civil Engineering.
22. Brown's Indicator and Dynaonmeter.
23. Origin and Progress of Steam Navigation. (Woodcroft.)
24. Essai sur l'Industrie des Matieres Textiles (Michel Alcan, Paris.)
25. Macneill's Tables.
26. Griers' Mechanic's Pocket Dictionary.
27. Templeton's Millwright's and Engineer's Pocket Companion.
28. Lady's and Gentlemen's Diary.
29. Marine Steam Engine. (Brown.)
30. Weisbach's Mechanics and Engineering.
31. The Matnematician. (London.)
32. Barlow on Strength of Materials.
33. Hann's Mechanics.
34. M-chanical Principles of Engineering and Architecture. (Mosley.)

33. Hann's Mechanics.
34. M-chanical Principles of Engineering and Architecture. (Mosley.)
35. Journal of the Franklin Institute.
36. The Transactions of the Institute of Civil Engineers. (London.)
37. The Artisan.
38. Quarterly Papers on Engineering. (Published by Weale, London.)
39. Imperial Dictionary. (Glasgow.)
40. Student's Guide to the Locomotive Engine.
41. Railway Engine and Carriage Wheels. (Barlow, London.)
42. Recueil des Machines Instrumens et Appareil. (Le Blanc, Paris.)
43. Buchanan on Mill Work.
44. Practical Examples of Modern Tools and Machines. (G. Rennie.)

chines. (G. Rennie.)

45. Repertoire de l'Industrie Franquaise et Etrangere. (L. Mathias, Paris.)

46. Treatise on the Manufacture of Gas. (Accom, London.)

47. Setting out Curves on Railways. (Law, London.)

48. Hodge on the Steam Engine

49. Scientific American.

Scientific American.
Railroad Journal. (New York) 49. Scientific American.
50. Railroad Journal. (New York)
51. American Artisan.
52. Mechanic's Magazine.
53. Nicholson's (Peter) Dictionary of Architec

54. Dictionaire de Marine a Voiles et a Vapeur (De Bonnefoux, Paris.)
55. Conway and Menai Tubuler Bridges (Fair-

barn.) Brees' Railway Practice. 56. Brees' Railway Practice.
57. Barlow's Mathematical Dictionary.
58. Bowditch's Navigation.
59. Gregory's Mathematics for Practical Men.
60. Engineers' and Mechanics' Encyclopedia.
(Luke Herbert.)
61. Patent Journal; London.
62. Bree's Glossary of Engineering.
63. Encyclopedia of Civil Engineering. Crasy.
64. Craddock's Lectures on the Steam-Engine.
65. Assistant Engineer's Railway Guide. (Haskoll.)

koll.)
66. Mechanical Principia. (Leonard.)

66. Mechanical Principia. (Leonard.)

The great object of this publication is, to place before practical men and students such an amount of theoretical and scientific knowledge, in a condensed form, as shall enable them to work to the best advantage, and to avoid those mistakes which they might otherwise commit. The amount of useful information thus brought together, is almost beyond a precedent in such works. Indeed there is hardly any subject within its range which is not reated with such clearness and precision, that even a man of the most ordinary capacity cannot fail of understanding, and thus learning from it much which it is importent for him to know.

From the annexed list of the principal authors and subject comprised in this work it is self-evi-

and subject comprised in this work it is self-evi-dent, that all citizens engaged in the practical and useful aris, etc., may derive essential advantages from the possession and study of this publication, The following may be especially designated:

Millwrights. Moulder and Boiler Makers. Artificers in Brass, Copper, and Tin. Cutlers, and Workers of Steel in general.

Carpenters.
Brickmakers.
Workers in Ivory, Bone, and Horn.
Civil Engineers, Railway Contractors, and Contractors for Earth-Work, and Masonry of every description.

District Bullers.

description.

Architects and Bridge But'ders.
Builders, Master Masons, and Bricklayers.
Ship Boilders, Masters of Vessels, Ship Carpenters, and others connected with Building and Docking Ships.
Block and Pump Makers.
Hemp Dressers and Rope Makers.
Manufacturers of Linea and Cotton Fabrics.
Mauufacturers of Spinning Machines, Roving Machines, Card Breakers and Finishers, Drawing Frames' Willows, and Pickers, etc., connected with Cotton, Flax, and Wool Machinery.
Calenderers, Bleachers, and Calico Printers.
Cloth Folders, and Measurers, and persons interested in Sowing Machinery.
Anchor and Chain Cable Manufacturers.
Cutting and Turning Tool Makers.
Pin and Needle Makers.
Nail and Rivet Makers.
Bolt and Screw-Bolt Makers.
Nail Cutters.

Leather Drossers and Curriers.
Manufacturers of Great Guns and Small Arms.
Ca. dle Makers. cuit and Cracker Makers.

Stone Cutters and Marble Masons. Dyers, Cloth Washers, and Scourers. Coopers.
Cider and Cheese Manufacturers

Crown, Crystal, and Plate Glass Makers.
Sugar Bollers and Refiners, with Proprietors of Sugar Plantations, and Refiners, with Proprietors of Sugar Bollers and Refiners, with Proprietors of Sugar Plantations, and Refiners, with Proprietors of Sugar Plantations, and Refiners, and Captains of State Messels, Managers of Stationary Engines.
Lumber Desilers and owners of Saw Mills.

Weneer Cutters.
Cort Millers, and Persons connected with Bolting and Bran-Separating Machinery.
Cort Millers, and Persons connected with Bolting and Threshing Machinery.
Built Workers, Carvers Engravers, and Ornamen Makers in general.
Persons employed in the Manufacture of Gas.
Makers of Copper and Lead Tubiug.
Lines and Straw Paper Makers.
Astronomers, Philosophers, and others interested in Dredging Machinery.
Well Sinkers.
Astronomers, Philosophers, and others interested in Dredging Machinery.
Well Sinkers.
Astronomers, Philosophers, and other interested in Progging Machinery.
Well Sinkers.
Astronomers, Philosophers, and other interested in Progging Machinery.
Tesses, Dynanometric Cranes, Jack Screws, Common and Feed Cranes.
Workers in Melals and Alloys.
The Philosophers, and other interested in Carnel and Machinery in Practical use in this country, and have procured almost every work on the sudject, whether young the most own young to original drawings of machinery in practical use in this country, and have procured almost every work on the sudject, whether young for works found in ordinary pages of the same size. This has also secured to each plate working-dawned only the such in semi-monthly numbers, commencing in January, 1850, and will progress with great requirity.

The whole work will procure it as insued in numbers, and thus encourage the enterprise.
The publishers have expended a large sum of the work will procure it as insued in numbers, when the work through the post force of expense.

Notice to Proprietors of Newspapert throughout the United States and Canada.

If the foregoing advertisement is inserted five Juried Resonance

FOR CALIFORNIA. Iowa.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY—THROUGH PASSAGE TO
Iowa.
George W Jones
Aug C Dodge CALIFORNIA.

THE public will be gratified to learn that the united States Mail Steamship Company are enabled to announce that their arrangements are now complete for sending passengers through from New York to San Francisco and back.

In the first attempts of this Company to meet the wants of travel to California, by providing ships on the Pacific, in connection with their ships from New York to Chagres, they were prevailed upon, at the urgent solicitation of the great number then desirous to go out, to sell tickets for through passengers from Panama in advance, for their ships then going round. This was done from a desire to accommodate those who could

procure passages in no other quarter, and by which, whatever might be the detention, they would reach San Francisco sooner than by any other line. Unforeseen difficulties, and the prevalence of fever at Rio de Janeiro at the time, pre-

lence of fever at Rio de Janeiro at the time, prevented their ships from reaching Panama as soon as anticipated, and caused detention at the Isthmus, which was increased by the impatience of passengers in going forward, against the advice of the Company, at an earlier day than the ship could possibly reach Panama.

These interruptions are now all removed. Three of the four ships of the Company, intended for the Pacific service, have arrived at Panama, and several of them have performed trips to San Francisco and back. So that the Company are now able to give the public the assurance that the voyage through from New York to San Francisco, will be performed with regularity and despatch.

Their Pacific Line, from Panama to San Fran isco, consists of the REPUBLIC, Capt. Hubson.
ITHMUS, Capt. Hireheeck.
COLUMBUS, Capt. Peck.
ANTELOPE, Capt. Ackley.

Their Atlantic and Gulf Line, from New York

GEORGIA, Capt. PORTER, U. S. N.
OHIO, Capt. Schenck, U. S. N.
FALCON, Capt. Harrstein, U. S. N.

FALCON, Capt. HARTSTEIN, U. S. N.

The connection between the two lines will be carefully and regularly kept up, so that no delay beyond the usual stay of the ship in port at Panama, will arise.

The large size, well known speed, and superior accommodations of their New York and Chagres Line, and the speed and accommodations of the ships of their Pacific Line, offer the most certain, rapid, and pleasant through passage to California.

M. O. ROBERTS,

Cor. Warren and West sts., New York.

United States Mail Steamship Company CHANGE OF DATE OF SAILING TO MONDAY, AUGUST 26, at 3 p. m.

From the pier foot of Warren street. The UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP OHIO, J. F. Schenck, U. S. Navy, Cemmander.

THIS splendid steamship will sail as at above, with the Government mails for the West Indies and California.

The arrangements for the transportation of passengers to San Francisco, without delay on the Isthmus, being now completed, the Company are now preparing to issue Through Tickets, of all classes, at a reduced rate of passage.

The books for the OHIO on the 26th instant, are now open, and tickets through can be obtained at the following prices:

FROM NEW YORK TO CHAGRES. State-room berth . \$100 Standee berth, forward saloon . \$80 Steerage berth, found bed and separate table. 50 \$10

FROM PANAMA TO SAN FRANCISCO. tate-room berth teerage berth, found bed and board Passage can also be secured for the intermedi-

ate ports, as follows:

From New York to Charleston or Savannah—
State-room, \$25, Standee, \$20; Steerage, \$10.

From New York to Havanna—State-room, \$70;
Standee, \$55; Steerage, \$25.

From New York to New Orleans—State-room, \$75; Standee, \$60, Steerage, \$25.

Freight to New Orleans, 25 cents per cubic foot for measurement goods; other merchandize as per agreement.

agreement.

Freight will also be taken to Havana in limited quantity, at 25 cents per cubic foot, or per agreement. The consignee at Havana to attend to the merchandize immediately after the vessel arrives.

To secure freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, 77 West street, corner of Warren street, New York.

Aug. 21—126

M. ROBERTS.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

THE We publish from the New York Heraid a statement of the members of Congress, classified according to their party politics. As important measures are before the House, soon to be decided, we shall keep the list standing until the voting takes place, that our readers may understand their position.

The Government of the United States of America, a. d., 1850.

The Executive.

Milliam Pillmore, of N. Y. President.

William R. King, of Alabama Vice President.

The Cabiret.

Daniel Webster, of Mass. Sec. of State.

Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, Sec. of the Treas.

William A. Graham, of N. C. Sec. of the Treas.

William A. Graham, of N. C. Sec. of the Treas.

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William A. Graham, of N. C. Sec. of the Treas.

William A. Graham, of N. C. Sec. of Way.

Charles M. Cowrad, of La. Sec. of Marylam

The Judiciery.

L D Campbell (F S)

Robert C Schewek

A Moses Corroin

The Judiciery.

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L D Campbell (F S)

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Robert C Schewek

A Moses Corroin

S Robert C

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Term commenced March 4, 1849, and will end Mar Senate. Number of States represented.
President. WILLIAM R. KING.
Secretary. ASHBURY DIGRENS. Whigs in Italics; Natives in Small Capitals; Demo

crats in Roman; Those marked F. S. are Pree Soilers. Term Term ALABAMA.

Jeremiah Clemena 1853 Lewis Cass
Wm R King 1855 Alpheus Felch 1851 1853 ARKANSAS.

Wm K Sebastian 1853 Thomas H Benton 1851
Solon Borland 1855 David R Atchison 1855
CONNECTICUT. Connecticut.
Roger S Baldwin
Truman Smith
DELAWARE.
John Wales

shall receive the work through the post office free of expense.

Notice to Proprietors of Newspapers throughout the United States and Canada.

If the foregoing advertisement is inserted five times during the year, and the paper containing it sent to us, a copy of the work will be sent gratis in payment.

Stephen A Douglas 1853

James Shields

James Cooper 18.

James Cooper 18.

James Cooper 18.

James Cooper 18.

James Cooper 18. RHODE ISLAND.

1851 Albert C Greene 1855 John H Clarke KENTUCKY.

Jos R Underwood SOUTH CAROLINA.

1853 Robt W Barnwell 1853

Jefferson Davis 1851 Henry Dodge Henry S Foote 1853 Isaac P Walker THE SENATE IN FIGURES.

Total number of members Democratic majority. wo senators from California, Wm. M. Gwir

and John C. Fremont, are in Washington, await-ing the admission of that State. The bill for its admission has already passed the Senate. House of Representatives. Speaker. Clerk. WM. L. YOUN G Dist. ARKANSAS.

1 Robert W Johnson MARYLAND. Richard J Bowie Wm T Hamilton ALABAMA.

1 William J Alston 2 Henry W Hilliard 3 Samuel W Harris 4 William M. Inge 5 David Hubbard Robert M McLane 6 John B Kerr MASSACHUSETTS. 6 William, R W Cobb 7 Francis W Bowden S A Elliot

2 Vacancy
3 James H Duncan
4 Vacancy
5 Charles Allen, [F S] 2 Walter Booth (1 3 Chaun'y F Clev 4 Thomas B Butler oth (FS) George Ashmun Julius Rockwell 8 Horace Mann
9 Orin Fowler
10 Joseph Grinnell
MICHIGAN. CALIFORNIA. DELAWARE.

1 John W Houston
FLORIDA.
1 Edward C Cabell
GEORGIA.
1 Joseph W. Jackson
2 M J Welborn
3 Allen T Owen
4 H A Haralson
5 Thomas C Hackett
6 Howell Cobb
7 Alexander H Stephens
8 Robert Toombs
LLLINGIS. 2 Wm Sprague, (FS) 3 R S Bingham MINNESOTA.
H H Sibley†
MISSOURI. MISSOURI.

1 James B Bowlin
2 Wm V N Bay James & Green Willard P. Hall John SPhelps
Mississiri
Jacob Thomps
W S Fentherst
Wm McWillie

8 Robert Toombs
ILLINOIS.
1 Wm H Bissell
2 John A McClernand
3 Thomas R. Young
4 John Wentworth
5 Wm A Richardson
6 Edward D Baker
7 Thomas L Harris
Iowa. NEBRASKA. NEW JERSEY

1 Andrew R Hay 2 Wm A Newell 3 Isaac Wildrick 4 John Van Dyke 1 Vacancy 2 Shepherd Leffler INDIANA.

Nathaniel Albertso
Cyrus L Dunham James G King NEW MEXICO John L Robinson Geo W Julien (FS) W J Brown MEW HAMPSHIRE 1 Amos Tuck, (FS)
2 Chus H Peaslee
3 James Wilson
4 Harry Hibbard
NORTH CAROLINA W J Brown Willis A Gorman 7 Edward McGaughey 8 Joseph E McDonald 9 G A Fitch

1 Thomas L Cling 2 J P Caldwell 10 Andrew J Harlan 1 Line Boyd 2 J L Johnson 3 F E McLean 3 E Deberry 4 A N Shephe 4 A N Shepherd
5 A W Venable
6 W S Ashe
7 J R J Daniel
8 Edward Stanley
9 David Outlane 3 F E McLean
4 George A Caldwell
5 John B Thompson
6 Daniel Breck
7 Humphrey Marshall
8 Charles & Morehead
9 John C Mason
10 Rich'd H Stanton NEW YORK. New York.

1 John A King
2 Domid A Bokee
3 J Phillips Phænix
4 Walter Underhill
5 George Briggs
6 James Brooks
7 William Nelson
8 R Hallovay
9 Thomas McKisseck
10 Herman D Gould
11 CR Sylpester
12 Gideon O Reynold
13 John L Schoolcraft
14 George R Andrew

MAINE.

1 Elbridge Gerry,
Nat 'l S Littlefield
3 John Otis
4 Rufus K Goodenou
5 Cullen Sawtelle
6 Charles Stetnon,

3 Josiah M. Anderson
4 Samuel Turney
5 Geo W Jones
5 James H Thomas
7 Meredith P Gentry
8 Andrew Ewing
9 John G Harris
10 Fred'k P Stanton 8 John L Taylor
9 Edson B Olds
10 Charles Sweetzer
11 John K Miller
12 Samuel F Vinton
13 W A Whitelesey 10 Fred'k P Stanton 11 Chris'r H Williams Texas. 13 W A Whittleaey
14 Nathen Evens
15 Win F Hunter (F S)
16 Moses Hongland
17 Joseph Cable
18 David K Carter
19 John Crowell (F S)
20 Jos R Giddings (F S)
21 Joseph M Root (F S)
Ourgay UTAH. VERMONT. Wm Henry Wm Hebard

17 Samuel Calvin 18 A Jackson Ogle 19 Job Mann 20 R R Reed

21 Moses Hampton 22 John W Hose (F. 23 James Thompson 24 Alfred Gilmore

RHODE ISLAND.

1 George G King

2 Mathan Dixon

J Daniel Wallace

J Daniel Wallace
2 J L Orr
3 J A Woodward
4 James McQueen
5 Armistead Burt
6 Isaac E Holmes
7 W F Colcock

TENNESSEE.

1 Andrew Johnson
2 Albert G Watkins
3 Josiah M Anderson

3 James Meacham 4 Lucius B Peck Vinema.
1 John S Millson
2 Richard K Meade
3 Thomas H Averett
4 Thomas S Bocock
5 Paulus Powell
6 James A Sedden
7 Thoms H Bayly
8 Alex R Holliday
9 Jermink Meeten S R Thurston PENNSYLVANIA.

1 Lewis C Levin

2 Joseph R Chandler

3 Henry D Moore

4 John Robbins, jr*

4 John Robbins, jr*
5 John Freedley
6 Thomas Ross
7 Jesse C Dickey
8 Thaddeus Stevens
10 Richard Parker
11 James McDowell
9 William Strong
10 M M Dimmick
13 FM Mullen
11 Chester Butler
12 David Wilmot (FS)
15 Thomas S Haymond
Wisconsin.
15 Neary Nes
16 Jas X McLanahan
Contested by Mr. Littell. *Contested by Mr. Littell.
†Delegates from the Territories. THE HOUSE IN PIGURES.

Democrats
Whige and Natives
Free-Soilers
Vacancies Total, exclusive of Delegates

Should the vacancies be filled as before, and dividing the Free Soilers into Democrats and Whigs, as they are on all other questions but that of the territories, the House will be as follows:— Democrats Whigs

Two members from California, Edward Gilbert and George W. Wright, are now in Washington, awaiting for the admission of that State into the Union. The General Result in Figures.

OLD PARTIES. FREE-SOIL. VACANCIES.
Whig. Dem. Whig. Dem. Whig. Dem. Alabama Connecticut Delaware Florida Georgia Indiana Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachus Michigan New Jersey N. Hampi N. Carolin S. Carolina Texas Virginia Vermont Wisconsin

102 111 Democratic majority in the 31st Congress
Whig majority in the 30th Congress Democratic gain

Aspect of Congress. Whig. Dem Exclusive of Free-soilers 111 Free-soilers Vacancies 114 Total

Actuat Democratic majority Free and Slave State Classification Whig. Free States Slave States 75 105 112 Total The New Territories.

We give the names of the new territorie though they have not yet been organized. Cali-fornis will, in all probability, be admitted into the Union as a State, with two senators, and one of two representatives to Congress. Utah and Net Mexico, and probably Nebraska, will be grante territorial governments, and delegates admitted territorial governments, and delegates admittee from each, before Congress adjourns—perhaps.

Second Annual Fair of the South Carolina

Institute.

Open on the 18th November next.

THE Second Annual Fair of the South Carolina Institute, for the promotion of ART, MECHANICHAL INGENUITY, &c., will be held in Charleston, opening on the 18th November, and to continue during the week.

Specimens of every branch of Industry are earnestly solicited. Premiums will be awarded—for the best specimens, a Silver Medal; for the next best, a Diploma. For original Inventions, a suitable premium, at the discretion of the judges. A selection will be made of the best specimen of Mechanism and the Arts—of Cotton, Rice, Sugar, Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, Flour, Rosin and Turpentine—and sent to the World's Fair, to be held in London, in the spring of 1851.

A large and commodious building has been selected for the exhibition, and every attention will be paid to the reception and care of articles sent to the Fair. All articles must be directed to L. M. Hatch, Chairman of Committee of Arrangements, and be delivered by the 14th of November.

Communications addressed to Janus H. Taylon, Chairman of Committee on Correspondence, will meet with prompt attention.

The Hon. Jos. H. Lunden, of Georgia, will deliver the Annual Address, on Tuesday night, the 18th November.

will meet with prompt attention.

The Hon. Jos. H. Lunden, of Georgia, will deliver the Annual Address, on Tuesday night, the 18th November.

Arrangements have been made with the South Carolina Railroad Company, to let all articles intended for the Fair, return free of charge.

WM. Grago, President.

E. C. JONES. See'ry.

E. C. Jones, Sec'ry.

No. 63.

to resist that, and it was talked over that they should meet again.

He parted with her to visit his friends in Whitehall, and went on board the evening boat for Albany. After the boat was under way, and white he was walking the deck, to his utter astonishment, she appeared before him. The thought at once pierded him that she had indeed abandoned her home, and resolved, regardless of the tremendons consequences, to share his fate; and her words shortly corroborated what had passed like lightning through his soul. fate; and her words shortly corroborated what had passed like lightning through his soul.—

They immediately proceeded to the state room, and there they resolved, in the face of all the terrible circumstances around them, to never part again. They did not part; but arrived in Albany, and took lodgings at the Delavan House. He left her there, and made his contemplated visit to Whitehall, and returned in the about ten days, she in the meantime, receiving her meals in her room, according to his suggestion, in order to avoid observation.

to avoid observation.

He returned and took rooms with her at the American Hotel, where he wrote the published letter to the editor of a Whitehall paper. He remained at the American a few days, but thought it was too public a place, and engaged lodgings at a private house in Jay street, where he re-mained about one week; then took the Eastern cars and went to Williamstown, and was surprised and pursued by some one, as he remarked in Troy, that he had whipped two constables and escaped, the particulars of which will soon appear. He escaped in a one-horse carriage, and arrived at the St. Charles Hotel Tuesday mornarrived at the St. Charles Hotel Huesday morning about 4 o'clock. And the sequel is new before the world. They there resolved to diewith his own hands he opened the portals of eternity. They both passed to the undiscovered country, from whence no traveller has returned.

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.] Warlike Preparations in Hayti,

PORT AU PRINCE, July —, 1850.
The most important event in the history affairs here, for the last few months, is the ru-mored effort of the English, French, and Amerimored effort of the English, French, and American consuls, to prevent the march of the emperor against the Dominicans, and bring about a treaty between them. Nothing is definitely known in relation to this matter; but the consuls for some time past have been often together, and rumor has it that they have each, in the name of their governments, remonstrated with the emperor against his contemplated march against St. Domingo.

Domingo.

As it is only moral force that these consuls use, it is uncertain how their labors will result. The emperor has seemed madly bent upon subduing the Dominicans, and the past few months have been one scene of preparation for another onset. When crowned, he was declared emperor of the entire island; and at that time, and ror of the entire island; and at that time, and since, the Dominicans retained possession of their territory, which is about two-thirds of the island. None of Soulouque's predecessors, since Boyer's reign, have reigned over the Spanish part. When the Haytiens revolted against Boyer, and he was compelled to fly from the island, the Dominicans revolted against the Haytiens, and since that time (1843) have maintained an independent government. Yet Soulouque declares himself their emperor; and at an immense sacrifice of money and life, has been lamense sacrifice of money and life, has been laboring to reduce them to subjection!

If these consuls shall succeed in dissuading

im from his march, and thus restore peace t this long distracted and most unhappy island, they will richly deserve the plaudits of the civil-ized world. I am sure the "civilized world" are ignorant of the manner in which wars are car-ried on here, or they would long ago have exerted their influence in some way to prevent the barbarous scenes enacted and enacting here.

Let me give you some facts in regard to Haytien warfare. In the first place the government

Let me give you some facts in regard to Haytein warfare. In the first place the government procures no provisions for a march, nor does it make any arrangement to transport the little that the soldiers may procure for themselves. Again, they have no baggage train at all, so that the soldiers not only have to carry their own arms and provisions, but also their powder, bullets, and cannon balls. But this is by no means the worst. They furnish no teams to drag their heavy artillery. These same men, loaded down as they are, drag their cannon through the country, where there are no roads, all over this broken mountainous island. It seems perfectly incredible how they can do it, and yet they drag their pieces where no beast could go with them. If they were required to drag these pieces from New York to Albany, along the bank of the Hudson, at a distance of twenty feet from the edge of the water the entire distance, their road would be much less difficult than much that they travel over here, in a half-starved condition. I have seen a regiment of men dragging their cannon through the city on the occasion of some grand military display, and it seemed to tax all their strength, though the roads are level and the strength to transport the little that the discontinuation of the season to spread over the West generally, and invade the rural and village population. At all the places where it has appeared, with two exceptions, (Columbus and Chicago,) it has nearly expended its force, and in these it is now abating. We hear of a few cases in the country, in Fairfield, Butler, and Miami counties, in Ohio, but they are very few, and the disease distance to sp

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ELLWOOD FISHER,

Washington C

Thu Horrinez Tragedy at Troy.—We published some days ago, an account of the sacieds of a man named Caldwall, and a fenale who had cloped with Jim. They were a lock-found flead, side by side, in their room, at a cloth found flead, side by side, in their room, at a cloth found flead, side by side, in their room, at a cloth found flead, side by side, in their room, at a cloth found flead, side by side, in their room, at a cloth flead in the side of the causes which led to this supposed, provide we find in the Albany Register, gives some of the causes which led to this side. The side of the causes which led to this supposed, or game and the side of the causes which led to this supposed on the causes which led to this supposed of the causes which led to this side of the side of th

Desperate as affairs were, Soulouque seemed determined not to abandon his cherished purpose. When his under officers came to represent to him the distress of the troops, and their consequent insubordination, he reproached them with want of bravery; and beat them from his presence with his cane. At length he was compelled to desist.

Since that aigmal defeat the approach

Since that signal defeat the emporer seems conscious of the great mistake it was to under-take this march without the aid of war-vessels, to enable him to effect this pass; consequently, he has been making great efforts to increase his navy, which he has a good deal more than doubled within the last few months. These additions consist of an Austrian ship of about 600. tons, at the rumored price of \$100,000; two Danish brigs, which, together, are said to have cost them \$40,000; and a Curacoa schooner, for \$13,000. Besides these, it is said that a steamer is being built for him in England, and a

I need hardly say that these vessels have paid "somebody" a good round profit. It has been most painful to be upon the island for the last few months, and witness the distress that has been occasioned by the preparations that have been making for this long anticipated march. Merchants, mechanics, school teachers, young beardless boys, and indeed nearly every possible class and condition of the people, have been seized by soldiers, and sent on the vessels or into the army. Some of these have been taken away from their business, which has been left to suffer, and perhaps they are completely ruined. Others have been taken from large families, who depended upon them for their daily bread; others have been taken from school, which have been thereby broken up. It does not matter here though a man's private fortune is ruined, though a wife and large family of children are left to beggary and starvation, though mothers and sisters suffer the agonies of a thousand deaths, when sons and brothers are torn away from them. Soldiers must be had; the Dominicans must be conquered. "Vive l'indivisibilitie du territorie!" So says Faustin, and so it must be.

Destructive Tornado.—The wind blew here with considerable violence on Saturday night, but some of the adjoining counties were visited with a most violent tornado, carrying desolation and destruction in its train. We learn that it passed through a portion of Norfolk county with great fury, doing much damage in the destruction of the growing corn, demolishing houses and upturning trees. It likewise passed over Elizabeth City county, prostructing fences, twisting off the corn and carrying it to an almost incredible distance. As an evidence of its force, we were informed, upon good authority, that a plow was taken from the field and carried to a distance of 200 yards. Fortunately it did not pass through the thickly settled part of the county, or the consequences would have been disnatrons in the extreme. We learn that in the county of York the dwelling of Mr. Holaday was blown down, and his wife and two other females were killed under the ruins; several present were also badly wounded and bruised. In Mathews and Gloucester counties it was likewise very severe and destructive, unroofing many houses and blowing down chimnies.

The steamer Osceola on her trip to Norfolk, put in for angety under the Eastern Shore, where DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO.-The wind blew here

and blowing down chimnies.

The steamer Osceola on her trip to Norfalk, put in for safety under the Eastern Shore, where she encountered the tornado, it washing over her decks with intense violence sweeping off the wheel house and doing other damage.

We have not understood to what distance the storm extended, but no doubt it took a wide range. The track through which it passed is about 200 feet.—Southern Argus, Norfolk.

CHOLERA IN THE WEST .- The indications are